









The Daily Gazette.  
City of Janesville.  
Friday Evening, Dec. 26, 1862.  
Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet—  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS,  
(Unexpired Term),  
**WALTER D. MCINDOE,**  
of Marquette County.

A New Sectional Warfare.

There is but little doubt that certain tory democrats are preparing the public mind of the west for a separation from the east. Men who have long howled about sectionalism are now engaged in arousing distrust and jealousy between two sections of the country. New England and Puritanism are the objects of their hate and denunciation. They want to break up the Union and then unite with the southern confederacy; that is their object. This is apparent because the whole drift of the talk and writings of such Tories as the Chicago Times and their satellites, at this time, consists of abuse of New England, and of covert praise of Jeff. Davis and his government.

There are thousands of well-meaning men who are drifting into treason by following the advice of their democratic leaders, and gradually poisoning their minds with the secession doctrines, so boldly preached by democratic newspapers. We want them that they are only sowing the seeds of trouble to the west and the whole country by giving countenance to these madmen.

The Capture of Holly Springs.

On Saturday morning, at daylight, the rebels under Van Dorn, to the number of 5,000, captured Holly Springs, making their way into town by stealth, avoiding the roads where the sentinels were posted. They found there about 2,000 of our troops, asleep. Taking this unfair advantage of them, they killed and wounded 200, and captured 1,500. These they paroled. The Confederates then set fire to the ammunition and commissary stores, and the whole were consumed, to the value of half a million of dollars. In addition to this, the rebels burnt four thousand bales of cotton, and captured a number of cotton speculators, who had considerable sums of money in their pockets. As Gen. Grant had been accumulating his supplies at this point, the effect of the rebel raid may be to delay his advance into Mississippi or cause him to return. A number of the paroled federal soldiers have arrived at Cairo. We do not know what federal forces were at Holly Springs, except the 2d Illinois cavalry. It is reported that the rebels burnt and destroyed the railroad between Holly Springs and Oxford.

The Conclusion about Fredericksburg.

In his official report, General Burnside insists that he made no mistake in the plan of his assault upon the enemy at Fredericksburg, and now the President says the attempt was not an error, and the failure was accidental. According to all these authorities, every thing was conducted as it should have been, except the transportation of the pontoons, which delayed the crossing of the army so long that the enemy had time to mass his troops in a very advantageous position. If this was accidental and unavoidable then, perhaps, no one should be blamed; it is, however, supposed that Generals Meigs and Halleck, or those whom they put in charge of the pontoon job, are accountable for want of promptness in giving orders, or in carrying them out. When thousands of our bravest men are slaughtered in a fruitless attempt, followed by a retreat by night, the country will be slower than the President has been in coming to the conclusion that there was no error.

The pronouncement by the Senate against Mr. Lincoln's cabinet, it is said was unanimous. The thirty senators all agreed that there ought to be a change, although two of them, Messrs. Harris and King, of New York, opposed the resolution singling out Mr. Seward as the chief sinner in the cabinet. After it was found that the president would not accept the resignations of his two secretaries, the knees of some of these senators began to shake, and they hastened to join the reactionary side. Who those senators are who resolved one day that they had no confidence in the cabinet and the next day were found begging Seward and Chase to remain to prevent its breaking up, the papers do not tell us; but we should not be surprised if a Wisconsin senator was found on both sides. His motive, of course, was to make peace, and not to dodge responsibility.

The Fifth Regiment.—We learn that the Fifth Wisconsin regiment, with the reserve, at the battle of Fredericksburg, and only five were wounded and none killed. No one was injured in the Janesville company.

Mrs. Deauvergand Dying.—Late New Orleans letters say that Mrs. Deauvergand is now lying dangerously ill at her residence, of a disease which must terminate her life. Gen. Butler has sent to Gen. Beauregard a very kind invitation to visit his wife assuring him of every courtesy and protection possible.

From Gen. Rosecrans' Army.  
Headquarters of Gen. A. D. McCook,  
In the field near Nashville, Tennessee,  
December 2, 1862.

Editors Gazette.—The rebels are in great glee just now over our repulse at Fredericksburg and promise to give "the yankees" a good lesson, which will teach us to let them alone. They promise to spend their Christmas and New Years in Nashville, to defeat Grant, drive Butler out of New Orleans and in reality to "clean out" the loyalists every where. Their paroxysms remind me of the last struggles of a dying villain. The loyal men tell them to honest all they can, because the day for "weeping and gnashing of teeth" will come ere long. The recent appearance of Jeff Davis, in this western country, roused up the lesser reptiles equal to the rousing of infernal serpents by the advent of the old serpent into Pandemonium. They are all light now and re-echo Jeff's cry of "war to the knife and knife to the hilt" with great gusto.

From the best information I have been able to get in relation to the position, strength and command of the rebels in front of us, I am led to believe that they have opposed to us about 67,000 men. The center rests at Murfreesboro and numbers about 22,000, (these were reviewed by Jeff. on the 14th inst.) The right, which rests at Readyville, is commanded by Kirby Smith and John Morgan, and numbers about 20,000; the left lies below Nolansville, and thereabouts, is under Hardee, and numbers some 16,000, the whole army is commanded by Gen. Joe. Johnson, Bragg having been relieved and sent to Mississippi to take command of the rebel forces there, which are opposed to Grant, Sherman and Hovey. John Morgan was married at Murfreesboro one week ago, and is now getting up another raid to cut off our communications with Louisville, before the river shall rise. I hope if this be the case our generals will put no more Harbottle Moors to watch him, for if they do, we, as well as they, may calculate on short rations after a few days.

The resident rebels hereabouts, as well as the troops from this state and Kentucky, are very much vexed at the stand a tory policy of their leaders, and demand to be led against us or to have their cause abandoned. There is great jealousy and ill feeling between the more southern and harder rebels; the former want to go home and take care of their slaves, who are becoming all unmanageable, while the latter wish to stay here. There is no use to deny it, the rebel slave owners are really quaking with fear of an outbreak among their slaves, and were the war to close this day, the idea of liberty has grown so much in the minds of the blacks that they would be as restless as slaves, they would be worthless. There is a slave owner near here who told me that for the last fifteen years he has made, with his seventy slaves, just enough to live on.

From what I can learn I think the rebels will make a stand at or near Stewart's Creek, five miles beyond Leavenworth, where the country consists of rolling farming and timber lands. They have ceased fortifying at Murfreesboro and boast that they can whip Rosecrans in the open field just as easily as they wish. They are said to be fortifying Bridgeport on the Tennessee river, where they have constructed a bridge across the river. The stores which they had at Murfreesboro, they have moved to Chattanooga, getting ready to retreat, I suppose, when we march against them at Murfreesboro.

Gen. Stanley, our cavalry leader, goes out and completely secures the whole country between our lines and those of the rebels, and sometimes goes even further, drives in the rebel pickets, and sends all marauding rebel parties howling like whipped curs into their camps.

Gen. Rosecrans keeps the pruning knife busy chopping off the heads of the diabolical officers and may God speed him in his good work. Last week at one stroke he cut off six transgressors' heads, from the 1st Tennessee volunteers.

The condition of our army is really good, the men are all well clad and shod, their health is good and the army will give a good account of itself when the time comes for it to encounter the rebel hordes here.

The certainty of a rise soon in the river, the bad weather and worse roads for the rebels to pass through and over and the impatience of the rank and file in the corned ranks may cause the rebels to pitch into Gen. Rosecrans at any moment. The delay which we have now, is all to our gain, because the rebels are ill prepared to stand the winter as far north as here and must needs go to a warmer place soon, but they dare not attempt a retrograde movement with our army on their rear. I cannot see how we can move from here before the river rises so that our supplies can come up in boats, because when Gen. Rosecrans masses his army here so that he will have a force large enough to handle the rebels with ease, he will leave the railroad between here and Louisville open to another of "Contractor Morgan's" raids. The backwardness of the wet season makes the rebels say the Lord is on their side now.

Our foraging train went out yesterday and drove in the rebel pickets, then gathered a large quantity of corn they were guarding, and returned safe.

Gen. Sheridan caught a couple of rebels the other day, inside of our lines, with forged passes from Gen. Rosecrans, and as they had some mysterious papers about them he put them in irons.

The assessment list of Gov. Johnson gives the loyal men here great hope and comfort. It ranges from \$250 to \$2,500, and I am told those sums will be rigidly collected from these wealthy, sneering rebels for the benefit of the poor loyal refugees. There has been for a few weeks a brisk trade carried on of smuggling clothes, boots and such articles as the rebels really need through our lines, but a few days ago the General brought all such offenders up with a jerk. There was also another dodge being well used, the goods of known rebels were being shipped by express to some doubled-dyed villains in the north to be

kept till the war was over, or to be sold and the money sent south, but when a large lot of these goods had been collected in warehouses in the city, the General had them all seized and confiscated. The bond taken to remain non-combatant goes on well, but Gov. Johnson and Gen. Rosecrans will let these rebels have but a few days more of grace. But I must close.

I remain yours truly,  
J. M. KIMBALL.  
P. S. The rebels attacked our pickets last night, but were repulsed in a few moments.  
J. M. K.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.  
From the Thirtieth Regiment.

Fort Henry, Tennessee, December 10th, 1862.

Messrs. Editors.—The gunboat fleet, consisting of five iron clad steamers, arrived here to-day, preparatory to joining the expedition which moves to-morrow morning at half past seven o'clock.

The expedition is made up of all the available forces here and at Fort Donelson. The latter arrived here to-day and are now in camp on the bank of the river. The infantry and cavalry take with them six cannon, and will embark to-morrow morning at the appointed hour and move with the fleet up the river in pursuit of the enemy, with seven days rations.

A. A. G.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.  
From Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1862.

Editors Gazette.—While it was farthest from my thoughts when I left home to write a letter for the Janesville Gazette, yet after sojourning a month in the city of brotherly love, and being an observer of many things in general and some in particular, I have ventured the attempt, leaving it, however, to your superior judgment as to whether it is worth a place in your columns.

Philadelphia has many points of interest to the stranger—the arrangement of her streets, running at right angles from north to south and from east to west, making it easy to find any given point without the least anxiety or fear of being lost. Another interesting feature is the uniformity of her buildings. I speak now of private residences, which are of red brick, three or four stories high, with outside shutters and doors painted white; and from a very large number, as you pass along, you will notice hanging from the knot a piece of black crape or ribbon, denoting that the king of terrors has visited that household. Sometimes there will be a streamer of white, telling you that the deceased was a child. I was told that this was a peculiarity of Philadelphia. It certainly made a peculiar impression upon my mind. I have visited several of her magnificent churches, and was impressed more with the adornment of her sanctuaries than with the piety of her worshippers, although there are thousands of devoted Christians whose piety and patriotism cannot, I think, be doubted. She has, also, many magnificent buildings, embellished with all the modern improvements, the most famous of which is the mammoth Continental, a place of resort for the nobles of all parties, the Academy of Music, and the new Chestnut street Theatre. I saw the interior of the former of these buildings to good advantage on the occasion of Mr. Gough's lecture on the "lights and shades of London life," delivered for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers, when the main body of the house, and the spacious galleries, four in height, were filled to overflowing, and for more than two hours that popular lecturer kept the vast assembly completely spell-bound.

There are other buildings in process of erection, which, when completed, will be an ornament to the city; among them the United States post office and government building, the completion of which will be hailed by the business men of this city with joy, for the present post office is a sorry affair. But the buildings which most interest a stranger visiting Philadelphia are those of revolutionary memory—Independence Hall, and Christ Church, in which Washington and Franklin worshipped. I felt, when I entered those buildings, that I was standing on sacred ground; and I thought could those bodies, now mouldering beneath these flags, and whose portraits decorate the walls, be again clothed with mortality and look at the present condition of this nation, how they would cry shame! shame! on you, our degenerate children.

A stranger, however, who had heard nothing of our national troubles, passing along the business streets of Philadelphia just at this time especially, and beholding the magnificent display of articles exposed for sale of every variety and cost, would not imagine that we were engaged in one of the most dreadful wars the world ever saw; but alas! it is too true, and the end is not yet. Our late disaster at Fredericksburg, while it was regretted by the great mass of the people, yet many I found were rather glad than otherwise; and although professing to be Union men, yet, being friends of McClellan, hailed Burnside's defeat as a step towards the reinstatement of their favored general, which they felt certain would take place. There is no mistaking but that the south has many sympathizers in this city. They are found in every grade of society. The pulpit, I am sorry to say, is not without her share. There is one of those white-cravats boarding in the house with your correspondent, who publicly declares that slavery is a divine institution, and those who are seeking to destroy it will find that they are fighting against God. This worthy ministers to a very large congregation. And then there are others who are enriching their coffers at the expense of the government, who would just as soon the war would be prolonged as not, to say nothing of those, and they are not a few, who care but little for their country, so that they can carry their party. It is no secret that there is a clique who talk of ejecting the chief magistrate from the White House, and many of the friends of Mr. Lincoln fear that something may turn up before the 1st of January that will destroy the carrying out of his great proclamation. Let us hope not.

Yours truly,  
A SOJOURNER.

Job Printing, cheap, at this Office

Rebel Raid into Western Kentucky and Tennessee.  
On Monday night the rebels took Union City, Tenn., and burned it, together with the bridge over the Big Obion river, capturing two companies of federal troops. They had previously captured Trenton, on the same line of railroad. The rebels have no doubt destroyed every bridge and all the trouble work, on the railroad between Columbus, Ky., and Jackson, Tenn. Attacks are expected at Fort Henry and Paducah. A force of fifty rebel cavalry dashed into the suburbs of Memphis on Sunday, robbed several stores, took away a hundred cattle, and planted a confederate flag. Jeff. Thompson is reported to be marching on New Madrid with 2,000 men.

Gen. Grant will be compelled to shorten his line of communication with the Mississippi river to obtain supplies or retreat with his army. It would appear that he was experimenting to see how far he could get from his base of supplies, having lengthened it to 250 miles of railroad, from Columbus to Coffeeville. He has ascertained the limit, and now, no doubt, is wondering at the audacity of the enemy, as well as perplexed to find food for his immense army.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25. No movement by either army, and no indications of renewal of hostilities. The President has stopped the assessment on disloyalists in Missouri, ordered by Schofield, in view of the recent manifestations of the willingness of the people to adopt the emancipation policy.

The rebels have been driven from Charlottesville, Va. We lost two killed.

The Tribune says that African soldiers are to be employed to guard the banks of the Mississippi, and restrain the forts below New Orleans and on the coast.

LT. Chas. H. Adams, 1st Illinois Light Artillery, who was discharged last week, was restored yesterday by order of the President.

Gen. Foster arrived on Wednesday from North Carolina. Had an interview with the President, Secretary of War and Gen. Halleck, from whom he received assurances that all reinforcements needed would be sent to his department immediately.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26. Gen. Key moved from Romney and took possession of Winchester on Tuesday. Gen. Jones, with 2,500 rebels, occupied Winchester the previous week, but has gone towards Richmond.

Millers' forces were at Middletown, intending to move towards Winchester. The railroad there was entirely destroyed by the rebels. Great destitution exists among the people of Winchester.

New York, Dec. 26. Flour quiet and shade finer, 6,056,25 extra shade; 6,556,75 R II O. Wheat quiet and shade finer, 1,224,25 Chicago spring. Corn 78475.

A vessel from St. Thomas reports that the rebel schooner Retribution ran the blockade at Wilmington, Nov. 24th, arrived at St. Thomas Dec. 10th, having a cargo of rosin, turpentine and three guns in her hold. Lines sent working very busily on account of the storm.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

To Major General H. W. Halleck, Dec. 23, 1862.

In my report to you of the 19th inst. the number of our wounded was stated at about 9,000, and the number receiving hospital treatment at 1,630. Both of these amounts are wrong. On the authority of Dr. Lettman, our medical director, the whole number of wounded is between 6,000 and 7,000, about one half of these are receiving treatment in the hospital.

A. L. BURKS, Major General Commanding Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23. The President has issued the following: EXECUTIVE MANDATE.

To the Army of the Potomac. I have just received from the commanding general a preliminary report of the battle of Fredericksburg. The attempt was not an error, nor the failure other than an accident. The courage with which you, on an open field, maintained the contest against an entrenched foe, and the consummate skill and success with which you crossed and recrossed the river in the face of the enemy, show that you possess all the qualities of a great army which will yet give victory to the cause of the country and of a popular government.

Condoling with the mourners for the dead and sympathizing with the severely wounded, I congratulate you that the numbers of our loss are comparatively small. I tender your officers and soldiers the thanks of the nation.

[Signed,] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

DECLINE IN RAGS.—A Boston paper says: Rags are going down. On Wednesday they fell two cents, and greater declines are threatened. The amount of paper stock which the present high prices have brought forward is immense. Old paper has fallen to four cents a pound, and one party in this city who has been buying very largely has stopped purchasing, having now over 50,000 pounds on hand. Those who are hoarding their rags or old paper had better sell it at once.

MARRIED.

At the Myer's House in this city, December 24th, by Rev. J. W. Lawrence, Henry A. and Elizabeth Albert (ne. Mendenhall), and Miss FRANCES G. MAINE, of Monroe, Wis.

DIED.

In Cleveland, Ohio, of diphtheria, SPANNE DAVIS, aged 10 years, only daughter of H. W. Davis, pastor of St. Paul's church, in this city.

About two months since the deceased left her home in this city for the purpose of attending school in Cleveland. Her parents resided far from her frequent visits to her home were rare, and she was very much attached to her home and friends.

Her father, written in her usual cheerful style, and in her own handwriting, a few lines, and then she died. Her father, written in her usual cheerful style, and in her own handwriting, a few lines, and then she died.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

A BOY to assist in a Grocery Store. None but those who can come well recommended need apply.  
R. B. MITCHELL.  
December 26th, 1862.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed and has been duly qualified as a Justice of the Peace for the County of Jefferson, Mo., and will hold court at the office of H. K. WILSON, at Jefferson, Mo., on the 27th day of December, 1862.  
H. K. WILSON, Justice of the Peace.

Real French Embroideries.

IMPORTED direct from Paris, and for sale very cheap at  
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